



**T**WO hundred bushels of Potatoes remove eighty pounds of "actual" Potash from the soil. One thousand pounds of a fertilizer containing 8% "actual" Potash will supply just the amount needed. If there is a deficiency of Potash, there will be a falling-off in the crop.

We have some valuable books telling about composition, use and value of fertilizers for various crops. They are sent free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,  
93 Nassau St., New York.

#### INFECTIVE ABORTION IN CATTLE.

The term abortion means the expulsion of the offspring before it can live outside of the womb. The expulsion of the offspring after it is capable of an independent existence and before the full time of pregnancy is up is called premature parturition.

Isolated cases of abortion occur here and there, and their causes are almost as numerous as the cases of abortion. Injuries, catching cold, general disease, improper diet, certain drugs, excessive inbreeding, etc., may be mentioned as prominent causes.

Sometimes abortion occurs in dairy herds in the manner of a plague; many or all animals in a stable may be affected and none of the above class of causes can be observed to have acted. This is infectious abortion and is caused by a specific organism or group of organisms. The disease is transmitted from animal to animal by direct contact. The genital organs of the male or female, walls, posts, bedding, or any other object which is in easy reach and is likely to come in contact with these regions, may act as carriers of the contagion, and thus aid in spreading the disease.

Symptoms.—Since we cannot hope to check the progress of a case of contagious abortion, once infection having taken place, the premonitory symptoms will not be mentioned.

The symptoms of the act of abortion are plain enough in most cases not to need discussion. During the first three months of pregnancy, however, the abortion may take place and never be suspected if the small foetus is not found. Soiling of the tail with mucus, blood, etc., will then indicate what has taken place. Sometimes the udder becomes tense, and frequently milk is secreted.

Treatment.—The best treatment, which, unfortunately, cannot always be resorted to, consists in the complete separation of all pregnant animals from the rest. Immediately after delivery (whether normal parturition or abortion), remove the afterbirth and burn it. Burn all the litter with which it or any of the fluids have come in contact. Disinfect the animal's stall with five per cent. solution of carbolic acid, and irrigate the vagina and uterus with a one per cent. solution of creolin twice daily until all unnatural discharge ceases.

For irrigation, use a large funnel, to which is attached a one-half-inch rubber tube five feet long, and with a smooth, hard rubber nozzle six to eight inches long at its end. Fill the funnel and tube with the liquid, insert the nozzle and regulate the pressure of the liquid by raising or lowering the tube.

In addition to this, wash the region of the external genital organs of all pregnant cows every day with a three to five per cent. solution of carbolic acid or a one-tenth of one-per cent. solution of bichloride of mercury. Disinfect the entire stable twice a week with a similar solution. Internal applications of 30 drops of carbolic acid dissolved in a pint of water and given as a drench every other day to pregnant animals are recommended as successful in some cases.

Finally, burn all suspicious manure, avoid contact with infected animals and breed to males from herds known to be free from the disease; but never breed to such a male without previously disinfecting the genital organs of the female by injecting gently, into the vagina, a few quarts of a one per cent. solution of creolin. By following these directions minutely we can hope to control the disease in the course of a year.

If aborting cows are not of special value as milkers, or for other purposes, fatten them for beef.

Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan.

#### MILLIONAIRE FARMING.

In Madison, N. J., lies the princely estate of Hamilton McK. Thibault, son-in-law of W. H. Vanderbilt and next to the largest producer in this part of the country. He owns a beautiful park traversed by macadamized roads and covering nearly 400 acres. It is called Florham Place and connects with Florham farms. The palatial residence cost \$1,000,000. It is a wonder of domestic architecture, but the farm in its way is as wonderful.

Mr. Twombly averages in the neighborhood of \$75,000 a year from the sale of produce. The sale of the milk from his farm averages \$2,000 a month; his flowers \$20,000 to \$30,000 a year. He supplies the Madison market with milk, cream, butter, vegetables and flowers, and sends large consignments of flowers to New York.

Mr. Twombly peddles milk at 10 cents a quart—8 cents in summer—in a \$1,200 wagon, drawn by a pair of \$1,500 thoroughbreds in gold mounted harness. The farm wagons are hauled by \$1,000 thoroughbreds. The cow stables are finished in hard wood. They are built upon English models, regardless of cost.

The dairy lined throughout with tiling, is one of the finest in the United States. There are about 150 head of Guernsey on Florham farms, imported thoroughbreds which furnish for market 300 gallons of milk a day. Mr. Twombly's prize cow is the famous Ruttilla's daughter.

The garden at Florham farm grows the finest vegetables known to the soil. The greenhouses are famous. Their walls are laid with Portland cement to stand hundreds of years. The most notable is the palm house, which towers sixty-four feet, topped by a mammoth dome. The greenhouses are classified. Mr. Twombly makes a specialty of growing orchids and chrysanthemums. Most of these ship to New York. Mr. Twombly encourages his gardeners by rewards, and it is said that they receive a certain percentage upon what is sold. The superintendent of the estate is Mr. E. Burnett, a polished gentleman, a Harvard graduate and school-fellow of Mr. Twombly in his boyhood days. Gossip fixes his salary at \$10,000 a year, but that is not official.

#### AGRICULTURE IN NEW YORK.

Maine still holds a few croakers who complain about the money appropriated for agricultural purposes, overlooking, of course, the fact that their very life depends upon the labor of the farmer. In New York a more liberal policy prevails, the following appropriation bill, carrying more than \$16,000,000, passed the Assembly last week. Items of agricultural interest follow:

Department of Agriculture .....	\$101,500
Premiums for State Fair .....	20,000
Agric. Institute and Agricultural Society .....	66,000
Farmers' Institutes .....	20,000
Geneva Experiment Station .....	60,000
Cooperative University (interest and script) .....	34,429
State Veterinary College .....	15,000
Fish, Game and Forest Commission .....	127,750
Total .....	\$444,979

The department's appropriation is increased, but only \$1,500. Appropriation for institutes was transferred from the supply bill, and as moneys under the appropriation bill are not available until next October, no summer institutes can be held this year, unless the director has a balance left over from last year. Ten thousand dollars of the amount appropriated for the Geneva Station is for enforcement of fertilizer law. The appropriation for the State Veterinary College is reduced \$10,000.

#### A HAVE BARN LIGHT.

This is the time of year when the farmer who is up betimes needs a light in the barn and corn shed says Mr. C. A. Bird in *Rural World*. The man who uses a kerosene lantern sometimes receives more light than he desires. I have seen several fires caused by the explosion or turning over of a coal oil lantern, and have had a few narrow escapes myself. The last straw was the burning of one of my henhouses, a neighbor's barn, in which a lantern was turned over, and another neighbor's barn and house. That was six years ago. I then and there hung my empty coal oil lantern in the barn and have not used it since.

I got a railroad lantern and use it altogether. For a time I had trouble in getting a signal oil, but a friend gave me the formula and I now make my own oil. It is equal parts of sperm oil and coal oil. If it smokes in burning there is too much coal oil and if it makes a dim red light and char the wick there is too much sperm oil. These difficulties can be easily corrected.

The Lewiston Journal with its large corps of local correspondents, its full corps of staff writers at all principal points, and its travelling correspondents, together with its illustrated service, give every event of interest promptly and in a very attractive style; and these features have attracted wide attention and given the *Journal* a special prominence.

Senator Albert J. Beveridge in his famous speech in the United States Senate, told one of his experiences in the Philippines. The other and more personal side—what he saw and heard of the American soldier in the field, he will tell exclusively in an early number of *The Saturday Evening Post* of Philadelphia.

Napoleon Bonaparte will appear in the March *Century* in a new rôle—that of a temperance advocate. In the second instalment of Dr. O'Meara's hitherto unpublished "Talks with Napoleon" at St. Helena, it is recorded that, having a pain in his side, the ex-Emperor asked his physician to show him where his liver was situated; and the latter, in some remarks on the causes of inflammation of that organ, mentioned intoxication as one of them. Thereupon Napoleon remarked: "Then I ought not to have it, as I never was drunk but once in my life; and that was twenty-four years ago."

Dr. Biggsie. "Very well, then, we must try to cure you as quickly as possible."—*New York Weekly*.

#### To Cure Constipation.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic, 100c or 25c. Another, indignant to find her little girl was taking castor oil, went to see the doctor, and he advised her to give the child a spoonful of sugar water.

"There is no little enemy." Little impurities in the blood are sources of great danger and should be expelled by Blood's Saraparilla.

Poor Patient. "I sent for you, doctor, because I know you are a noted physician, but I feel it my duty to inform you that I haven't over \$25 to my name."

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# DE LAVAL PARATORS

"ALPHA" DE LAVAL  
name of perfection in cream  
the new and perfected de-  
"dise principle.  
man who has not examined  
"dise" machine sufficiently  
and importance of the new  
in the merits and virtues of  
CENTURY "ALPHA" ma-  
simply beyond the pale of  
use that natural force and  
is in the shape of a cream  
use itself—for above and  
on.

*Century* catalogue.

**SEPARATOR CO.**  
GENERAL OFFICES:  
4 TCORDLAND STREET,  
NEW YORK.

PUBLISHED ON  
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For over fifty-eight  
years a National  
Family Paper for  
farmers and villa-  
gers, whose readers  
have represented the very best element  
of our country population.  
It gives all important news of the  
Nation and World, the most reliable  
Market Reports. Fascinating Short  
Stories, an unexcelled Agricultural De-  
partment, Scientific and Mechanical  
Information. Fashion Articles for the  
Women, Humorous Illustrations for old  
and young. It is "The People's Paper"  
for the entire United States.

Regular subscription price,  
**\$1.00 per year.**  
We furnish it with the *Farmer* for  
**.81.25 per year.**

**E FARMER**, Augusta, Maine.

you are constantly  
wanting...

**CHMENT**  
**TER PAPER.**

Do not have it printed, and  
carry an added adver-  
tisement on every pound?

**FARMER PUBLISHING CO.,**  
...AUGUSTA, MAINE.

**\$30.**  
than any costing twice  
the asking.

**eral St. Portland, Maine.**

**Augusta Safe Deposit  
AND TRUST CO.**

Opera House Block, Augusta, Me.

**TRUSTEES.**  
J. MANCHESTER HARRIS, PRES.  
W. H. GANNETT, NATH'L W. COLE,  
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F. W. LINDENMAN,  
L. J. CROOKER,  
HYDEON BOWDISH,  
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DORIN WILLIAMSON, G. T. BROWN,  
H. R. RANDALL, HORACE E. BOWDISH,  
H. G. N. LAWRENCE, F. E. SMITH.

**Deposits Received Subject to Check and  
INTEREST PAID ON THE DAILY BALANCES.**

In Savings Department, interest paid  
QUARTERLY at the rate of 4 per cent  
per annum on Deposits remaining THREE  
MONTHS or more. Interest computed from  
the 1st and 16th of each month.

All Deposits Subject to Check and Strictly  
Confidential. High Grade Bonds and Investment Se-  
curities Bought and Sold.

Burglar & Fire-proof Safe Deposit Boxes  
6 in. lot.

F. E. SMITH, Trusts.

Banking Hours 9 to 4 daily. Saturday 12:30 P.M.

**AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK.**

ORGANIZED IN 1848.

Deposits, Aug. 1st, 1890, \$6,282,953.88

Surplus, \$420,330.28.

**TRUSTEES.**

J. H. MANLEY, J. BENDALE, TIPPMORE,  
F. W. CORNELL, H. E. BABBOTT,  
TERRY JOHNSON.

EDWIN C. DUDLEY, Treasurer.

A FEW YOUNG GRANDSONS and double  
exiles of former husbands,  
**EXILE OF ST. LAMBERT 13657,**  
Now nine of 73 TESTED DAUGHTERS more  
than any other but living or married granddaugh-  
ters are showing the marked dairy granddaugh-  
ters of their daughters.

J. C. COGSWELL, Rochester, N. Y.

## This I Will Do!

I will pay \$100 reward for any case  
of colic, horses, mares, splints,  
knotted cords, or similar trouble, that  
will not cure. It is  
used and endorsed by the  
veterinary wonder  
of the age, and every  
stable should have a bottle always on  
hand. Locates lameness when applied  
remaining moist on the part affected.

WATERS RIVER, Vt.

DR. S. A. TUTTLE, Dear Sir: I have used your Elixir on one of  
my horses, and it is certainly  
the best I have ever used. I am  
very grateful to you for sending me  
such a good product, and will certainly recom-  
mend it to my friends.

O. B. GOVE

Tuttle's Family Elixir cures Rheuma-  
tism, Sciatica, Bruises, Pains, etc. Samples  
of Tuttle's Family Elixir mailed free for three-cent stamps.

DR. S. A. TUTTLE, Sole Prop'r,  
27 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.

AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY OF  
NEW YORK.

ASSETS DEC. 31, 1899.

LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1899.

Net unpaid losses ..... \$28,590.19

Capital in office and bank ..... 1,366,575.00

Cash in office and bank ..... 555,244.30

Interest and rents ..... 1,974.90

Uncollected premiums ..... 95,797.01

Admitted assets ..... \$6,129,809.65

LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1899.

Net unpaid losses ..... \$2,600.00

Capital in office and bank ..... 2,500,000.00

Surplus over all liabilities ..... 1,767,199.16

Total ..... \$6,126,809.65

C. H. Brett of Otisfield Gore has 16  
pullets and 8 yearling hens. Barred Ply-  
mouth Rocks, that laid in the month of  
Jan. 1900, 312 eggs. The pullets were  
hatched May 22 and 23, 1899, and began  
laying the middle of December.

From Dec. 1, 1899, to Feb. 11, 1900,  
Mr. Ed. Rounds of Beach Hill, Auburn,  
from a flock of 35 Leghorn hens has sold  
111 dozen eggs which brought him \$26.  
besides using all the eggs he wanted in  
the family. Mr. Rounds thinks hens  
have been laying around doing practi-  
cally nothing but consume their rations.

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**Maine Farmer.**

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

Published every Thursday, by  
The Maine Farmer Publishing Co.,  
AUGUSTA, MAINE.JOSEPH H. MANLEY, Director.  
OSCAR HOLWAY, Director.  
JAMES S. SANBORN, Director.  
GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Director.JOSEPH H. MANLEY, President.  
GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Editor and Manager

THURSDAY, FEB. 22, 1900.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.  
\$1.50 AFTER 3 MONTHS.ONLY AGRICULTURAL  
NEWSPAPER IN MAINE.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

For one inch space, \$2.50 for four insertions and sixty cents for each subsequent insertion. Classified ads, one cent a word, each insertion.

## ADVERTISERS' NOTICES.

Mr. T. Brooks Reed is calling on subscribers in Kennebec county.

Mr. F. S. Berry is calling upon subscribers in Somerset county.

Mr. G. Gifford is calling on subscribers in Aroostook county.

Mr. A. G. Field is calling on subscribers in Oxford county.

Mr. H. S. Lander is calling on subscribers in Eastern Kennebec county.

...THE...

**MAINE FARMER.**  
**12,000**  
**WEEKLY CIRCULATION.**

Have you anything to sell?

## USE THESE COLUMNS.

The classified ad. column will bring returns.

## TRY IT.

This is the season when buyers are looking.

## SECURE THEM.

Tell your story to **60,000**  
MAINE FARMER readers weekly.THE LIVE,  
PROGRESSIVE,  
AGRICULTURAL  
NEWSPAPER  
OF THE EAST.

Fearless, Unbiased, Independent.

Devoted to the home farm and farm home of the East, it is to be more outspoken in their behalf than ever.

Sample Copy sent on application.

Try the Maine Farmer for one month.

## PASSIN' ROUN' DE HAT.

By JOHN TROTWOOD MOORE.

[Caught, with variations, on an Alabama coon's sermon.]

Now, brudderin' an' sisters, you's been so kind an' true.

A-doin' all sorts of ev'rythin' I axes you to do,

But is me nothin' you's lackin'—I tells you now bout dat.

You ain't a flingin' in eruff—

When we pass aroun' de hat.

Now, know, belobed brudderin' a preacher's got to lib.

An' has to 'pon' pretty much jes' what you min' ter gib.

So wake up now, my brudderin', and notice what ya at.

An' chip in lively wid yo' cash—

When we pass aroun' de hat.

Dar's Parson Johnson—Mefodis—he holler mighty loud—

He says he blest to holler kase he blong to de church of crowd;

See I, "Bro" Parson Johnson, what make you slick an' fat?"

"Jes' keepin' 'em awake," sez ha,

"When we pass roun' de hat!"

So, Sister Bennett, raise de chune—de treble loud and strong,

An' Brudder Moses, you jine in an' fetch de bass along;

An' Brudder Low, jes' bolt dat do—you folks stay whar you at—

Now, Brudder Jones an' Deacon Smith,

You pass aroun' dat hat!

Already there are signs that another run is to be made on the state treasury, next winter, for money for a new normal school building, and to warm into life more defunct academies. It is not a question of the needs of the state, but a pull on the treasury.

The refusal of the House to accept the credentials of Roberts, the Mormon, and of the Senate to the right of a seat to Senator Quay, may well be accepted as a clearing of the political atmosphere, and that hereafter lawful candidates and legitimate means are to prevail.

This is the season of the year when the subscribers of the *Farmer* can aid materially in spreading its circulation by inducing friends and neighbors to become regular readers of its columns. We crave your assistance. Our club rate is five subscriptions for \$4. Can you not start a club?

Since the month of October, Prof. Carl Brann of Bangor has gathered in over 300,000 caterpillar eggs from the trees in the vicinity of that city. What the coming season is to bring cannot be foretold, but the trees all over Maine are covered with these eggs, and there is danger of more trouble than last year.

Our new and intensely interesting story, "The Crucifixion of Philip Strong," by the author of "In His Steps," opens in the *Maine Farmer* this week. Tell your friends of this opportunity to get a story by the most popular writer of the day by subscribing for the *Farmer* at only \$1 a year.All over the state the press is crying out against the movement to centralize interest in "Old Home Week" in one or two cities. The position taken by the *Farmer* to include every home in Maine is the only one which can be justified. Bro. Brackett of Belfast says: "No 'rallying points, at any special cities or summer resorts,' but let it be every city, town or hamlet."

The superiority of Maine sweet corn over that from any other part of the country, has been admitted by all authorities, and now it seems that the southern and western packers realize the fact, for they are branding their inferior produce "Maine Corn." It is stated that Maine packers will adopt some radical measures to stop this fraud and protect the name and the state.

The Washington County Railroad will distribute 25,000 copies of its March issue, a very neat and attractive 32-page, fully illustrated booklet, at the Boston Sportman's Show, which opens today. This issue of the monthly sent out by the enterprising manager of this road, is full of interesting matter relating to the new Sunrise route and the county through which it passes.

Of the almost 2,000 fires in Maine, last year, six were set by a combination of mice and matches, 21 by ashes, 20 by carelessness, 32 caught about the chimneys, 41 caught from lamps, 81 were accidental, and of the whole number, the thorough work done by the department leaves only 393 not fully accounted for. The complete table presented indicated the value of the examination made, and that in the future the "chance" fires will be less than in the past.

There is no source from which we can replenish our diminishing numbers. Our only consolation is the hope that the sons who are bound to us by the strongest family ties, will take our places, defend our principles, honor our memories, and hand down to future generations the glory of our achievements, thereby perpetuating the free and independent government "of the people, for the people and by the people," which our efforts have preserved. Upon them and their posterity will rest in a large measure the responsibility that this government does not pass from this earth. The Sons of Veterans form an organization which should be very dear to us, and it is fitting that we should join our children in the annual order that shall in due season take the place of our own, and become like it, flourishing and great and strong.

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The fact that the ballot law now in operation affords the greatest protection possible to the party manipulator, prevents rather than promotes individual freedom and action, and is a burden of expense, unnecessary and unwarranted.

**SPECIAL OFFER.**The remarkable increase in our subscription list during the past few months is very gratifying, and though we have now reached the **12,000** mark, it is our desire to get more points, at any special cities or summer resorts', but let it be every city, town or hamlet."

## MARCH ELECTIONS AND REFORM.

Throughout the length and breadth of the state there is an ever increasing cry going up for greater economy, for reduced expenditures for relief from undue burdens of taxation on farm property, real and personal. The justice of this demand is admitted by all classes, the difficulty arises when definite steps are to be taken.

With the subscription price at only \$1.00 a year, the *Maine Farmer* is giving more live reading matter than any other paper, but that we may serve our subscribers in every way possible, this **GREAT OFFER** is made, to remain open for a brief period.

## FOR \$1.50

we will send the *Maine Farmer* one year, the *Woman's Home Companion*, an elegant monthly, one year, and the *Life of Dewey*, profusely illustrated, a volume of 350 pages; or,

## FOR \$1.50

we will send the *Maine Farmer* one year, *The Housekeeper*, one of the best home monthlies, one year, and the *Buckeye Cook Book*, 325 pages.

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Here are the greatest offers ever made, and they will merit immediate acceptance. Send in your orders and secure these grand premiums while swelling the influence of the agricultural and home paper of Maine.

**DON'T DELAY.**

Senate Chamber and House of Representatives next winter will decide what changes are to come to the people of Maine along these lines. Who these men shall be the voters are to determine. In this all are agreed, they should every one be broad-minded, intelligent, representative men of Maine, those who will seek earnestly and faithfully to deal justly with every industry and act impartially as relates to every class of property. To the selection and election of these men and the persistent discussion of the whole subject of taxation as relating to the whole, careful attention may well be directed.

## FARMERS' INSTITUTE AT DEXTER.

A Farmers' Institute was held at Dexter on Wednesday, Feb. 14, and was well attended. Mr. Geo. N. Holland, the local member of the board presided, making brief appropriate opening remarks. After a selection by the grange choir, Prof. Chas. D. Woods, Director of the Maine Experiment Station was introduced and spoke on spraying vegetables and fruits.

Spraying with fungicides has passed its experimental stage. The potato crop has been reduced thousands of dollars in value each year by the effects of rust, all of which might have been prevented by the judicious use of Bordeaux mixture. Experiments and tests led him to the conclusion that the quality of the potato could be materially improved by spraying, as if the tops can be kept green through the entire growing season the tubers will more fully mature and thus have a far greater proportion of starch. The speaker gave somewhat detailed directions for spraying, saying that many of the sprayers in use were not well adapted to the purpose, that we did not wish to water, but to spray, and that the finer the mixture could be thrown, the better the results. Knapsack sprayers, and the Rochester sprayer were recommended for small areas, but for large areas, the horse automatic sprayer became a necessity. A spraying outfit is more necessary for the orchard and vineyard than it is for the potato field. The successful fruit grower must depend upon good clean culture, liberal fertilization and well kept foliage for his success, and only from orchards so managed will income be obtained in the future. The meeting closed with another selection from the choir and the audience then adjourned to the dining room where a sumptuous dinner was served, prepared by the ladies of the town.

The proposed changes in method of administering the affairs of the city and the law relating to the same are before the tax payers and public sentiment is divided. Many of the changes will doubtless be adopted at the next meeting and the machinery of the city greatly simplified. Some salaries are increased, others reduced, the total being a net saving. Every tax payer is interested in these proposed changes.

The city government is to be consolidated upon the financial showing for the year and a net reduction of \$2,500 in the city debt. This is a record the tax payers will be well satisfied with.

At the opening song in the afternoon, Prof. Woods spoke very entertainingly on the subject of fertilization, classing tillage as the foundation of all fertility, next in importance was humus, then plant food from any source obtainable.

The sprayer was recommended for small areas, but for large areas, the horse automatic sprayer became a necessity. A spraying outfit is more necessary for the orchard and vineyard than it is for the potato field. The successful fruit grower must depend upon good clean culture, liberal fertilization and well kept foliage for his success, and only from orchards so managed will income be obtained in the future. The meeting closed with another selection from the choir and the audience then adjourned to the dining room where a sumptuous dinner was served, prepared by the ladies of the town.

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# aparilla Humors

Medicine.

## City News.

Many a younger man will have to take off his hat to Hon. J. W. Bradbury who in feeble health and in his 80th year shaved himself every day.

The marriage of Dr. Arthur E. Guttill, a Belgrade boy, formerly in practice of dentistry in Augusta, to Miss Ida M. Longfellow of Hallowell, took place last week. Dr. Guttill is now located in Hartford, Conn., where he is enjoying a good practice.

The many friends of Dr. G. M. Randall, while regretting that he is not to return to Augusta, will rejoice to learn that he has secured a most favorable location in Lowell, Mass., in connection with one of his college friends. May success attend him.

—City Engineer Getchell has been doing important work for the city in perfecting permanent sewer plans for the 36 miles of streets included in our sewer system. The curse of the city is the old stone drain now being used as sewers in many cases and which are simply disastrous breeding places.

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The city government is to be congratulated upon the financial showing for the year and a net reduction of \$9,500 in the city debt. This is a record the tax payers will be well satisfied with. At the same time the present net indebtedness of \$323,074.94 is altogether too large and seriously hampers the officials in providing for appropriations which good health and public safety render absolutely necessary.

Until a generation passes the public will not realize the great service Prof. W. R. Chapman is doing the State of Maine by inspiring love for the choicest music. Starting his work purely out of love for Maine, his native state, he perseveres in building up the yearly festival and bringing here the best talent in the world that the craving for the choicest music may be firmly implanted and the influence of pure music have widest influence. The promise for the Festival in New England beyond anything ever enjoyed in every chorus is to be a participant. There should be no question in regard to the support rendered this grand movement.

## County News.

Waterville is now agitating the subject of an electric railroad to North Vassalboro.

Waterville's finances show a small reduction of the city debt. Would that every town and city could say the same.

James A. Robinson, a much respected citizen of Mt. Vernon, died Friday morning, after only about two hours' sickness with angina pectoris. His age was 73 years.

David Conroy of North Vassalboro, was thrown from a load of hay, on the way to Waterville, striking his head on the ice and crushing his skull. His recovery is doubtful.

Waterville is ambitious and now claims that under the next census it will be entitled to two representatives in the legislature. This will mean a further loss to the rural sections of the county.

On Wednesday of last week the large barn at the Hallowell Granite works was destroyed by fire together with 19 horses, 4 hogs and 15 tons of hay. Only by hard work were the houses near by saved. The loss will exceed \$5,000.

The complete failure of the ice crop on the Hudson will now mean a rush to secure all that is possible in Maine before too late. Work is to be commenced at once upon the spot where the thirty buildings were burned at Farmingtondale that they may be filled before the river breaks up. Big crews on the ice fields are now the order of the day.

No. FAYETTE. Mr. Jess Tuttle, who has for several weeks been employed in the woods in Dixfield, returned to his home last week.—Mr. W. H. Teal of Jay, was in town on business Saturday.—Our grange quartette is engaged to assist in an early date, good evidence of their increasing popularity.—Mr. L. C. Blaisdell of Livermore Falls, was in town Sunday the guest of his parents.

READFIELD. About fifteen inches of snow fell Saturday night and Sunday forenoon, which has been heaped up in snow drifts in every direction.—Good sleighing and good teaming all gone, they say. Certainly the ice is covered.—The A. O. U. W. installed their officers last Friday evening, for the ensuing year. The ladies surprised them with cake and coffee after the exercises.—Mr. Dyer advised the forming of a Degree 1st Honor here.—Mr. Wentworth Androscooggin last Saturday and gave his illustrated lecture on Alaska. It was very interesting and the audience gave close attention to it. He and his wife have spent four years in that country, and had many valuable articles from it with them. Among them were gold dust, gold nuggets, furs from different animals, handwork of the natives, and other curiosities, etc., very interesting and instructive.

The Kennebec grange met here the 14th with a very good attendance, considering the condition of the roads. There were members present from Gardner, Riverside, Oakland and Belgrade. The question of dividing the Kennebec grange was discussed, but no decision made.—A son born to Mr. and Mrs. Ches. Bean the 15th of this month.

BEECHAM'S PILLS—No equal for constipation.

# VICK'S

10 Standard Vegetables for 50cts.
14 Favorite Flowers for 50cts.
40 Best Sweet Peas for 50cts.
5 Hardy Clematis for \$1.25.
Six New Geraniums for 50cts.
One Dozen Dahlias for 50cts.
JAMES VICK'S SONS, Corlissland, N.Y.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT AUGUSTA, IN THE STATE OF MAINE, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, DECEMBER, 1900.

Loans and discounts.....	\$487,261.39
Overdrafts, securities, and U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.....	4,191.86
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Tax.....	250,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.....	8,897.73
Dues from National Bank.....	100,000.00
From approved reserves ag'ts.....	1,200.60
Checks and other paper currency.....	143,250.77
Notes of National Banks.....	2,250.76
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	950.00
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	171.34
Specie.....	326,049.30
Legal tender notes.....	590.00
United States deposits.....	26,549.80
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation).....	11,250.00
Total.....	\$1,036,680.84
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$250,000.00
Unpaid profits, less expenses and taxes.....	60,000.00
National bank notes outstanding.....	224,997.50
Due to other National Banks.....	7,295.06
Individual deposits subject to check.....	364,527.11
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	1,126.25
United States deposits.....	100,000.00
Total.....	\$1,036,680.84

STATE OF MAINE,  
CONWAY, N.H., Dec. 31, 1900.

C. S. Hichborn, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear to the best of my knowledge and belief:

C. S. HICHBORN, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of February, 1901.

J. R. GOULD, Notary Public.

Attest:

LENDALL TITCOMBE, Director.

J. H. MANLEY, Director.

MELVIN S. HOLWAY, Director.

## PURE SEEDS BY MAIL.

You get the pick of the Biggest and Best Stock of Flower Seeds and Garden Seeds in Maine. You wouldn't receive any better treatment if you visited us in person than you'll get by availing yourself of our Mail Order Department. You know we have the goods, and our years in the business are a guarantee that what you order is just what we will send. A postal card to our address will bring you our Spring Catalogue. It's worth having.

KENDALL & WHITNEY,  
FEDERAL & TEMPLE STREETS,  
PORTLAND, MAINE.

## Take A Tonic

Take a safe tonic. Purely vegetable. Cannot harm children or adults. Take True's Elixir, the TRUE TONIC. Builds up "run down" children or adults. Makes rich, red blood. Corrects irregularities of stomach and bowels. Three generations have used and blessed True's Elixir. 35 cents a bottle. At your druggist's.

Write for free copy.  
"Children and their Diseases."  
DR. J. F. TRUE & CO., Auburn, Me.

## TRUE'S ELIXIR

### WOMEN HELP WANTED FOR STRAW SHOP.

Work is from December until the middle of May. Applicant must be quick in use. Shop with heated room, very reasonable. Apply HIRSH & PARK, Medway, Mass.

## Classified Ads.

N. B. Hereafter, Sales, Want and Exchange advertisements will be in one column only, and will be given a choice of one word, and no displayed advertisement, other than those of the regular stock page, will be inserted in this department until invariably be in advance.

FOUR FOR HATCHING. Duston White, 15¢, \$2 per 450, \$4 per 1000. Gushmar, 15¢, \$2 per 450, \$4 per 1000. THURLOW & CO., Somersworth, N.H. 8617.

FOR SALE—One challenge, number one size egg, a first class machine; owner goes.

143, Concord, N.H.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE FOR KNOX CO.

Farmers' institutes have been arranged to be held in Knox county on March 1st and 2d as follows:

Schoolhouse, Dixfield, Thursday, March 1st, 10 A. M. "Bands and Farm Fertility," by Sec. B. W. McKeen. 1.30 P. M. "The Growing and Handling of Farm Crops," by F. S. Adams of Bowdoin. 2.30 P. M. "Orchard Management," by F. H. Rollins of Chesterville, member of the Board of Agriculture from Franklin county.

GRANGE HALL, Burkeville, Thursday, March 1st, 10 A. M. "Bands and Farm Fertility," by Sec. B. W. McKeen. 1.30 P. M. "The Growing and Handling of Farm Crops," by F. S. Adams of Bowdoin. 2.30 P. M. "Orchard Management," by F. H. Rollins of Chesterville, member of the Board of Agriculture from Franklin county.

GRANGE HALL, Union, Friday, March 2d, 10 A. M. "Bands and Farm Fertility," by Sec. B. W. McKeen. 1.30 P. M. "The Growing and Handling of Farm Crops," by F. S. Adams of Bowdoin. 2.30 P. M. "Orchard Management," by F. H. Rollins of Chesterville, member of the Board of Agriculture from Franklin county.

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## THE CRUCIFIXION OF PHILIP STRONG.

By REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON,  
Author of "In His Steps: What Would Jesus Do?" "Malcom  
Kirk," "Robert Hardy's Seven Days," Etc.

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### CHAPTER I.

Philip Strong could not decide what was best to do.

The postman that evening had brought him two letters, and he had just finished reading them. He sat with his hands clasped over his knee, leaning back in his chair and looking out through his study window. He was evidently thinking very hard, and the two letters were the cause of it.

Finally he rose, went to his study door and called down the stairs: "Sarah, I wish you would come up here. I want your help."

"All right, Philip, I'll be up in a minute," responded a voice from below, and very soon the minister's wife came upstairs into her husband's study.

"What's the matter?" she said as she came into the room. "It must be something very serious, for you don't call me up here unless you are in great distress. You remember the last time you called me, you had shut the tassel of your dressing gown under the lid of your writing desk, and I had to cut you loose. You aren't fast anywhere now, are you?"

Philip smiled quaintly. "Yes, I am. I'm in a strait between two. Let me read these letters, and you will see."

So he began at once, and we will copy the letters, omitting dates:

CALVARY CHURCH, MILTON.

Rev. Philip Strong:  
Dear Sir—At a meeting of the Milton Calvary church last week, it was voted unanimously to extend you a call to become pastor of this church at a salary of \$2,000 a year. We trust that the Head of the church will accept this call. The pastor of the Calvary church has become its pastor. The church is in good condition and has the hearty support of most of the leading families in the town. It is the strongest and financially the largest church here. We await your reply, confidently hoping you will decide to come to us. We have been without a settled pastor now for nearly a year, since the death of Dr. Brown.

Philip, you are the person most eminently fitted to fill the pulpit of Calvary church. The grace of our Lord be with you.

WILLIAM WINTER.  
Chairman of Board of Trustees.

"What do you think of that, Sarah?" asked Phillip Strong, as he finished the letter.

"Two thousand dollars is twice as much as you are getting now, Phillip."

"What, you mercenary little creature, do you think of the salary first?"

"If I did not think of it once in awhile, I doubt if you would have a de-



REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON,  
sent meal or a good suit of clothes," replied the minister's wife, looking at him with a smile.

"Oh, well, that may be, Sarah. But let me read you the other letter," he went on without discussing the salary matter:

CHAPEL HILL CHURCH, ELMDALE.

Rev. Philip Strong:  
Dear Brother—At a meeting of the Elmdale Chapel Hill church, held last week Thursday, it was unanimously voted to extend you a call to become pastor of the church at a salary of \$2,000 a year, with two months' vacation to be selected at a time of convenience. The church is in a prosperous condition, and many of the members recall your career in the college with much pleasure. This is an especially strong center of the town, and we are anxious to have you as the pastor who is most eminently fitted to fill the pulpit of the church. The grace of our Lord be with you.

WILLIAM WINTER.  
Chairman of Board of Trustees.

"What do you think of that?" asked the minister again.

"The salary is just the same, isn't it?"

"Now, Sarah," said the minister, "if I didn't know what a generous, unselfish heart you really have, I should get very vexed at you for talking about the salary as if that was the most important thing."

"The salary is very important, though. But you know, Philip, I would be as willing as you are to live on no salary if the grocer and butcher would continue to feed us for nothing. I wish from the bottom of my heart that we could live without money."

"It is a bother, isn't it?" replied Phillip, as gravity that his wife laughed heartily at his tone.

"Well, the question is, what to do with the letters," responded the minister.

"Which of the two churches do you prefer?" asked his wife.

"I would rather go to the Chapel Hill church as far as my preference is concerned."

"Then why not accept their call, if that is the way you feel?"

"Because, while I should like to go to Elmdale, I feel as if I ought to go to Milton."

"Now, Phillip, I don't see why, in a choice of this kind, you don't do as you feel inclined to do and accept the call that pleases you most. Why should ministers be doing what they ought instead of what they like? You never please yourself."

"Well, Sarah," replied Phillip good naturally, "this is the way of it. The church in Elmdale is in a university town. The atmosphere of the place is scholastic. You know I passed four years of student life there. With the exception of the schools, there are not a thousand people in the village, a quiet, sleepy, dull, retired, studious place. I love the memory of it. I could go there as the pastor of the

## FEMALE MAIL.

That sounds more contradictory than it is, when attention is called to the fact that Dr. Broome, was a beloved sermon-man of the old school and made no attempt, I understand, to bring the church into contact with the masses. You will see that such a church is a place in which, after a different way, I do not necessarily think so. The church of Christ is in itself, I believe, a powerful engine set in motion against all evil. I have great faith in the membership of almost any church to this

year, and it is composed almost entirely of the leading families in the place. What I can do in such a church remains to be seen. My predecessor there, Dr. Broome, was a beloved sermon-man of the old school and made no attempt, I understand, to bring the church into contact with the masses. This "female mail" is received by any woman in the United States exclusively from women. This "female mail" is received by Dr. R. V. Pierce, the celebrated specialist in women's diseases, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

It is only fair to say that it is not the man that women write to, but the doctor. One of the remarkable features of this correspondence is that years after a cure has been effected, grateful women continue to write to Dr. Pierce, being thankful for health and for the kind and fatherly advice, which was blended with the physician's counsel, and which was so helpful in preserving the health when regained.

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"I am convinced that I must go to Milton."

country to accomplish wonderful things for humanity, and I am going to Milton with that faith very strong in me. I feel as if a very great work could be done there. Think of it, Alfred! I am a woman, a working woman, a housewife; a town with more than 60 saloons in full blast, a town with seven churches of many different denominations, all situated on one street and the street the most fashionable in the town. The police force shows an amount of crime and depravity almost unparalleled in municipal annals—surely such a place deserves a prescription for the true church of Christ to do something for it. I do not know the needs of the place. I have known the general condition of things in Milton ever since I and I did our work there in the neighboring town of Clifton. If ever there was missionary ground in America, it is there. We have been unable to find the right man to go to Milton. I am almost sure that the ministry will always be the target for criticism. I have an almost morbid shrinking from the thought that people do not like me. You know what an almost ridiculous excess of sensibility I have. I sometimes had a fear of his impulsive desire to reform the world. After a little pause she spoke again, changing the subject.

"What did you think of the congregation, Phillip?"  
"I enjoyed it. I thought it was very attentive. There was a large number out even this evening than I had expected."  
"Did you like the looks of the people?"  
"They were all very nicely dressed."  
"Now, Phillip, you know that isn't my face's faces?"  
"You know I like all sorts and conditions of men."  
"Yes, but there are audiences and audiences. Do you think you will enjoy preaching to this one in Calvary church?"  
"It is a monstrous evil that a Christian believer, a church member, should be renting his property to these dens of vice and taking the money. He called on Mr. Winter, but he was out of town and would not be back until Saturday night. He went to see another member who was a large owner in one of the mills and a hoover property owner. It was not a pleasant thing to do, but Phillip boldly stated the precise reason for his call and asked his member if it

"I think I shall," replied Phillip, but he said it in a tone that might have meant a great deal more. Again there was silence and again the minister's wife was the first to break it.  
"There was a place in your sermon tonight, Phillip, where you appeared the least bit embarrassed, as you seem sometimes at home when you have some writing or some newspaper article on your mind and some one suddenly interrupts you with a question a good way from your thoughts. What was the matter? Did you forget a point?"  
"No, I'll tell you. From where I stand on the pulpit platform I can see through one of the windows over the front door. There is a large electric lamp burning outside, and the light fell directly on the sidewalk across the street. From time to time groups of people went through that band of light. Of course I could not see their faces very well, but I soon found out that they were mostly the young men and women operatives of the mills. They were out strolling through the street, which, I am told, is a favorite promenade with them. I should think as many as 200 passed by the church while I was preaching. Well, after that I began to ask myself whether there was any possible way of getting those young people to come into the church instead of strolling past? And then I looked at the people in front of me and saw how different they were from those outside and wondered if it wouldn't be better to close up the church end and go and preach on the street where the people are. And so, carrying on all that questioning with myself, while I tried to preach, causing a little "embarrassment" as you call it, in the sermon."

"It is a brother," said Phillip, with a sad but winning smile, "you cannot imagine what it costs me to come to you about this matter. In one sense it may seem to you like an impudent meddling in your business. In another sense it is only what I ought to do as pastor of a church which is dearer to me than my life. And I have come to you as a brother in Christ to ask you if it seems to you like a thing which Christ would approve that you, his disciple, should allow the property which has come into your hands that you may use it for his glory and the building up of his kingdom to be used by the agents of the devil while you reap the financial benefit. Is it right, my brother?"  
Philip sat listening to this speech, and his face grew whiter and he clinched his hands tighter as the man went on. When he had finished, Phillip spoke in a low voice:

"It was true that he rented several houses in a certain block where saloons and gambling houses were numerous. The man looked at Phillip, turned red and finally said it was a fact, but none of Phillip's business.

"My dear brother," said Phillip, with a sad but winning smile, "you cannot imagine what it costs me to come to you about this matter. In one sense it may seem to you like an impudent meddling in your business. In another sense it is only what I ought to do as pastor of a church which is dearer to me than my life. And I have come to you as a brother in Christ to ask you if it seems to you like a thing which Christ would approve that you, his disciple, should allow the property which has come into your hands that you may use it for his glory and the building up of his kingdom to be used by the agents of the devil while you reap the financial benefit. Is it right, my brother?"

"I should like to know if you think so? But how do you know, Phillip, that those people outside are in any need of your preaching?"

Phillip appeared surprised at the question. He looked at his wife, and then at me, with a smile.

"Why doesn't everybody need preaching? They may not stand in need of my preaching perhaps, but they ought to have some preaching. And I cannot help thinking of what is the duty of the church in this place to whom he would have put such a question except his wife?"

"No, I thought you did splendidly. I felt proud of you. You made some queer gestures, and once you put one of your hands in your pocket. But your sermons were both strong and effective. I am sure the people were impressed. It was very still at both services."

Phillip was silent a moment. And his wife went on:

"I am sure we shall like it here, Phillip. What do you think?"

"I cannot tell yet. There is very much to do."

"How do you like the church building?"

"It is an easy audience room for my preaching. I don't like the arrangement of the choir over the front door. I think the choir ought to be down on the platform in front of the people, by the side of the minister."

"That's one of your hobbies, Phillip. But the singing was good, didn't you think so?"

"Yes, the choir is a good one. The congregation didn't seem to sing much, and I believe in congregational singing, even when there is a choir. But we can bring that about in time, I think."

"Now, Phillip," said his wife, in some alarm, "you are not going to meddle with the singing, are you? It will get you into trouble. There is a musical committee in the church, and such committees are very sensitive about any interference."

"Well," said Phillip, rousing up a little, "the singing is a very important part of the service. And it seems to me I ought to have something important to say about it. But you need not

mistakes. I shall probably say things Christ would not say. But always going to the source of all true, the spirit of truth. I shall, as best a man may, speak as I truly believe Christ would if he were your pastor. These talks will be given on the first Sunday of every month. I cannot announce the subjects, for they will be chosen as the opportunities arise."

During the week Phillip spent several hours of each day in learning the facts concerning the town. One of the first things he did was to buy an accurate map of the place. He hung it up on the wall of his study and in after days found occasion to make good use of it. He spent afternoons walking over the town. He noted with special interest and earnestness the great brick mills by the river, five enormous structures with immense chimneys, out of which poured great volumes of smoke. Something about the mills fascinated him. They seemed like monsters of some sort, grim, unfriendly, but terrible. As one walked by them he seemed to feel the thrashing of the hearts of five creatures.

The unpainted tenements, ugly in their unfalling similarity, affected Phillip with a sense of almost anger. He had a keen and truthful taste in matters of architecture, and those boxes of houses offended every artistic and homelike feeling in him. Coming home one day past the tenements, he found himself in an unknown street, and for the curiosity of it he undertook to count the saloons on the street in one block. There were over 12. There was a policeman on the corner as Phillip reached the crossing, and he inquired of the officer if he could tell him who owned the property in the block containing the saloons.

"I believe most of the houses belong to Mr. Winter, sir."

"Mr. William Winter?" asked Phillip.

"Yes, I think that's the name. He is the largest owner in the Ocean mill district. He is a man of great wealth, and he has a fine residence in the town. He is a policeman on the corner as Phillip reached the crossing, and he inquired of the officer if he could tell him who owned the property in the block containing the saloons.

"I believe most of the houses belong to Mr. Winter, sir."

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"I believe most of the houses belong to Mr. Winter, sir."

"Philip, you know that man is the largest owner in the Ocean mill district. He is a man of great wealth, and he has

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his hands and leaned his elbows on his  
desk, while his cheeks flushed and his  
heart quivered at the thought of the  
fifth and silence the money had seen  
and heard which paid for the very  
desk at which he wrote his sermons.

But Philip Strong was not one to  
give way at the first feeling of seem-  
ing defeat. He did not too harshly  
condemn his members. He wondered  
at their lack of spiritual life; but, to  
their god, he said, he did not harshly  
condemn. Only, as Sunday approached,  
he grew more clear in his own mind  
as to his duty in the matter. Expe-

dition whispered to him: "Better wait.  
You have only just come here. The  
people like you now. It will only  
cause unpleasant feelings and do no  
good for you to launch out into a  
crusade against this this right now.

There are so many of your mem-  
bers involved that it will certainly alienate  
their support and possibly lead to your  
being compelled to lose your place as  
pastor if it does not drive away the most  
influential members."

To all this plea of expediency Philip  
replied, "Get thee behind me, satan!"  
He said with himself, he might as  
well let the people know what he was  
at the very first. It was not nec-  
essary that he should be their pastor if  
they would none of him. It was nec-  
essary that he preach the truth boldly.  
The one question he asked himself  
was, "Would Jesus Christ, if he were  
pastor of Calvary church in Milton to-  
day, speak of the matter next Sunday  
and speak regardless of all con-  
sequences?" Philip asked the question  
honestly, and after long prayer and  
much communion with the Divine he  
said, "Yes, I believe he would!" It is  
possible that he might have gained by  
waiting or by working with his mem-  
bers in private. Another man might  
have pursued that method and still  
have been a courageous, true minister.  
But this is the story of Philip Strong,  
not of another man, and this is what  
he said:

When Sunday morning came, he  
went into his pulpit with one  
thought in mind that he would simply  
and frankly, in his presentation of the  
subject, use the language and the spirit  
of his Master. He had seen other  
property owners during the week, and  
his interviews were nearly all similar  
to the one with Mr. Bentley. He had  
not been able to see Mr. William Win-  
ter, the chairman of the trustees, as he  
had not returned home until very late  
Saturday night. Philip saw him come  
into the church that morning, just as  
the choir rose to sing the anthem. He  
was a large, fine looking man. Philip  
admired his physical appearance as he  
marched down the aisle to his pew,  
which was the third from the front, di-  
rectly before the pulpit.

(Continued next week)

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IF WE KNEW.

Could we draw the curtains  
That surround each other's lives,  
See the naked heart and spirit.  
Know what spur the heart gives,  
Often we should find it better;  
Fare! that we judge we should;  
We should love each other better  
If we could understand.

Could we judge all deeds by motives,  
See the good and bad within;  
Oft we should love the sinner.  
All the while we loathe the sin;  
Could we know the powers working  
To thwart integrity;

Should we judge each other's errors  
With more patient charity?

If we knew the cares and trials,  
Knew the efforts all in vain,  
And the bitter disappointment—  
Understood the use of words—  
Would there, just the same?

Should we help, where now we hinder?  
Should we pity where we blame?

Ah! we judge each other harshly,  
Knowing not life's hidden forces;  
Knowing not the fount of beauty;

Seeing not amid the evil  
All the golden grain of good—  
Oh! we'd love each other better  
If we only understood.

—Bessie W. Smith.

ONE WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Editor Maine Farmer: As you hon-  
ored my humble efforts to write some-  
thing I feel encouraged to tell you of  
some of my mistakes, that the inexperi-  
ence may take warning by my failures.

I had been keeping house a few days  
when I made an attempt to cook some  
pumpkin pie. I had stowed the pumpin  
the day before, with fair success.

We had eggs and milk in plenty and all  
the ingredients needed, but I had no  
idea how to stewed pumpkin can swell

when put in milk and warmed. I took  
that I had stowed and added a large  
pan of milk which made but little im-  
pression; I took more milk and still I  
could not get the stuff to suit me. Never  
since have I seen anything swell

so much.

The mode of living was so different

from the present manner that young  
people can hardly believe what we tell  
them. The manner of cooking is quite

different and so are the cooking utensils.

I had never seen or heard of a cereal  
dish or a double boiler. We were fond

of rice and I had set my heart on a

loving mother to eleven children,

which was more than any doctor could

have done or any other medicine in the

wide world. My trouble was child-  
bed fever. The third day after my  
babes was born I took a chill, which was  
followed by a high fever. I would

perspire until my clothes were as wet

as though dipped in a tub of water.

The chills never left me for many days.

My daughter brought me a bottle of

your Compound. The fourth dose

stopped the chills, and the fever also

disappeared. My life was saved. My  
age at this critical time was forty-  
nine.—LYDIA E. BOUGHER, Etina, Pa.

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## Grange News.

Maine State Grange.  
State Master,  
OBADIAH GARDNER, Rockland.  
State Overseer,  
F. S. ADAMS, Bowdoin.  
State Secretary,  
E. H. LIBBY, Auburn.  
Executive Committee,  
OBADIAH GARDNER, Rockland.  
E. H. LIBBY, Auburn.  
L. W. JOSE, DEXTER.  
BOYDEN BRANCH, East Edington.  
R. D. LEAVITT, How's Corner.  
COLUMBUS HAYFORD, Mayfield.  
Grange Gatherings.

Feb. 24—Pomona, Queen City.  
Feb. 26—Saunderston, Pomona, West Bath.  
March 6—Pomona, West Paris.  
March 8—Pomona, Buxton.

The Farmer would be pleased to receive a copy of every grange programme published.

Wellington grange is entertaining a hope that they may have a hall sometime in the near future.

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